The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

☞ All the property of John Slidell has been confiscated by Gen Butler.

☞ An order from Gen. Butler commands the turning over to United States authorities of all arms in New Orleans.

The Colored Men of Washington city are actively engaged in forming a company for emigration to Central America, where they intend forming the centre for a large colony.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Aug. 21, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—I sit down this exceedingly warm day, to note a few things that have transpired but a short time since, and that are transpiring in this place. During the last two weeks several men have left this community for the seat of war; among that number are many who leave a family, and some of those families in delicate circumstances, but duty to their country was paramount, and, unhesitatingly they responded to their country's call, and ere long, their battle-shout will be heard among the embattled squadrons of "Columbia's Sons" answering the call of their Chief, as he leads them on to, I trust, certain victory.

But I find that the ball has began in earnest. This morning, Deputy Marshal Smith, M. D., began to register the names and occupations of the citizens of this township. I, with several others, was in his office for a short time, he went on with his work with great care, and I am perfectly satisfied, from what I observed during the time I was in the office, that not a man in this township, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, will escape the registering. I mean by this that I am satisfied that no man will be forgotten, or overlook'd, but though the preparations for drafting have commenced, yet the patriotic spirit that has hitherto characterized the citizens of this township, has not become extinct, for as the Deputy Marshal was recording the names, he came to one who is a School Director, and, therefore, by the laws of the State, not subject to military duty. The Marshal wrote down his name and age, after which, he or some one else, acquainted the gentleman that if he should happen to be one of the conscripts, that his office would exempt him. *"Pooh! Balderdash!"* was his reply. "Put down my name and occupation, and say nothing about the office, we all ought to go, and if I am drafted, I will go." He is a man in good circumstances, has a pretty large family, being married, he says, when he was a little past sixteen, and is now thirty-four years of age. Frankstown has been, and still is doing its duty faithfully; it has sent out many fearless spirits who, in the hour of mortal strife, have evinced a courage and firmness surpassed by none—some have return'd to their homes worn down with sickness, some are reposing in their gory beds, where

"The storm of strife and battle's roar
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more."

They died in the "Thunder-storm of Mars" beneath the folds of the lovely Ensign of Freedom's Land, their funeral dirge was the deep roll of the drum and the shrill whistle of the fife—they died, I say, a sacrifice on their country's altar, and through the offering of their blood, in connection with others, a flag like that which was their winding-sheet — their shroud—their coffin, perhaps, will float in the zephyrs in the smiling beams of peace, when this unholy, infernal, unnatural rebellion shall be crush'd, over the heads of some who, not more than three weeks ago, said, *"If the Rebels could get in here, I would hoist a ☞ Secesssion Flag!"* I did not hear the remark myself, but I heard it from reliable authority, and from one, too, whose dearest earthly friend has been taken away from earth by the bloody action at Winchester.

I was at a church in your town and heard a discourse there on last Sunday night, that I have never heard equalled. The preacher took as a rallying point, the words of the prophet: "Watchman, what of the night?" Whether I agree with him in anything else than his loyalty, is not for me now to say, but this much I do say, the Lecture was a master-piece of eloquence and sound sense.

BARSAXAKAR.

P. S.—I will try to keep you apprised of things in this place, more briefly, however, in the future. B.

Letter from the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greely:

DEAR SIR:—I have just read yours of the 10th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptable in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in defference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours,
A. LINCOLN.

The Scheme of Colonization.

Interview Between the President and a Committee of Colored Men.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by the Rev. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration.

E. M. Thomas, the chairman of the delegation, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his discretion, for the purpose of aiding the colonization, in some country, of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause.

"And why," he asked, "should the people of your race be colonized anywhere? Why should they leave this country?—This is perhaps the first question for consideration.

"You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us—while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer from each other.

"If this is admitted it affords a reason at least why we should be separated. You here are freemen, I suppose. (A voice—yes sir!) Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people; but even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best, when free, but on this broad continent not a man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you.

"I do not propose to discuss this, but present it as a fact which we have to deal with. I cannot altar it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, you and I. We look to our condition owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men growing out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition!—the country engaged in war—our white men cutting each other's throats, none knowing how far it will extend—and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war. Although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other; nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated.

"I know that there are freemen among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not inclined to go out of the country. As those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition, I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is, that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe that you can live in Washington or elsewhere in the United States during the remainder of your life, perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is—I speak in no unkind sense—an extremely selfish view of the case. You ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now, if you could give a start to the white people, you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by slavery, we have very poor material to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed.

"There is much to encourage you for the sake of your race. You should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels that he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary war, sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. Gen. Washington himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject; yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race—something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

"The colony of Liberia has been in existence for a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia (Roberts) has just been with me—the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between three and four hundred thousand people, or more than there are in some of our old States—such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of the new States, and less than in some of the larger ones. They are not all American colonists or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died; yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased.

"The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so, is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them; but still you are attached to them, at all events.

"The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days' run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is in a great line of travel. It is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially, because of the similarity of climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Asiatic or Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean; and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors, among the finest in the world.—Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in my country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, that it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise.

"To return: You have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know that whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient in intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent, and know that success does not depend as much on external help as self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provisions made that you shall not be wronged. If you engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money entrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try. But we think, with care, we can succeed.

"The political affairs of Central America are not in quite as satisfactory a condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter, but it is true that all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it. They are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and I have the best assurance that you would there be the equals of the best.

"The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, 'to cut their own fodder,' so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children, (good things in the family relation), I think I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not.

"This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously—not as pertaining to yourselves, merely, nor for your race and ours, at the present time—but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind. Not confined to the present generation, but as

"'From age to age descends the lay,
To millions yet to be;
Till far its echoes roll away
Into Eternity!'"

[The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.]

The chairman of the delegation briefly replied that they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer.

The President said: "Take your full time. No hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

☞ Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that a "little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while a "little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is concerned.

☞ Talking of Sydney Smith's cool idea of "taking off his flesh and sitting in his bones," as being the highest imaginable degree of comfort now-a-days, "I can better that," said Copperton. "Impossible! How?" "Why," said Copperton, gravely, "I'd knock the marrow out and have a draft through."

Official Report of the Battle of Slaughter Mountain.

Headquarters, 111th. Reg'nt. P. V.
Camp near Culpepper, Aug. 16, '62.

HON. ANDRDW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I have the honor to forward a copy of my official report of the part taken by the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment in the action of August 9th. 1862. Also a list of killed, wounded and missing.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant
THOS. W. WALKER.
Major Com'ng., 111th.Reg'nt., P. V.

Headquarters, 111th. Reg'nt., P. V.
Camp near Culpepper Va., Aug. 13th

COLONEL:—I had the honor to forward on the 11th inst., a preliminary report of the part taken by the 111th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the fight at Cedar Mountain, six miles south of Culpepper, on Saturday Aug. 9th. I now have the honor to forward a detailed account, enclosing therewith a list of casualities.

My regiment was first formed, under direction of General Prince, in a cornfield to the left of the house used as a signal station, battalion of regulars on my right. We arrived here soon after the artillery firing commenced. Remaining in this position about a quarter of an hour, we were marched by a flank to the right, the regulars being thrown out as skirmishers. I was directed to take position on the left of the first brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Geary, and to lie upon the ground. My left lay behind a part of the batteries, and distant from them about forty yards. The Third Maryland were at my left, and a little to the rear. We occupied this position during the artillery fire, about 3¼ hours, during which time, I lost three men by shell and grape from the rebel batteries posted to the front of our right. As soon as the musketry firing began on our right, General Prince (who had taken his stand at the right of the 3rd Maryland,) rode forward to the top of the knoll upon which we were posted, to see what was the order on his right. I asked the General if he had any orders to give me; when he replied, "yes, let your men creep forward and lie behind the hill in your front." We started in this way, but not getting along fast, I got my men on their feet, and marched stooping until we were under the shelter of the hill designated. Arriving there, the General ordered me to take my men forward into a cornfield, and from behind a rise of ground that he pointed out, to "crack away at those fellows you see in your front, and I will go and bring up the 3rd Maryland to your support." Arriving at the place, I found I could not, on account of the tallness of the corn, and the slope of the hill from the enemy, get sight of them. I then marched my men to the slope of the hill facing them, and commenced firing, but discovered at once that my guns—Austrian rifle muskets—would not reach them, while theirs were telling fearfully upon my ranks. I caused my men to sit down in the corn to wait the coming of the General with the 3rd Maryland. They were very soon behind me, their right overlapping my left. I then caused my command to advance through the corn, part the way up the hill upon which the enemy was posted, and began firing with good effect. The rebels were very soon driven behind the hill, they firing from behind its shelter. I maintained this position, firing with deliberation, until my fire was so far in advance of any of my supports, that I thought the enemy would get to my rear; and, having no support from the 3rd Maryland on my immediate left, I then marched in retreat to a road running in front of where our batteries were first posted, where Gen. Prince had directed me to reform if I should have to retire. I there found the colors, and about fifty men of the 3rd Maryland and the colors and about twenty five men of what I was told was the 67th Ohio on my right. Those on my right quickly withdrew and halted about 200 yards in our rear. I kept this position about half an hour, when, the artillery having left, and the firing ceased, I having received no orders since entering the corn, and asking the opinion of Col. DeWitt, of the 3rd Maryland, as to what was best, we concluded, that having with us only about 225 men, it was folly for us to try to hold our place without support, we accordingly withdrew, the 3rd Maryland preceding me about 100 yards.

I marched in retreat in line of battle to creek, running in a line parallel with our first line of battle, and to the rear of the position held by our artillery. Passing this in line, I faced to the right, and filed to the left into the woods, about a quarter of a mile to the left of the point where we turned off from the main road in our advance. Filing through these woods, I found General Green on the opposite side, trying to rally his brigade. I asked him if he could tell me the whereabouts of Gen. Prince or Gen. Auger. He replying that he could not, I told him I was trying to get my regiment out, and would now place my regiment under his direction. He directed me to form line, which being done, the 1st District of Columbia and 78th New York were formed on my left, and again facing to the right, and filing to the left, we came into the rear, to the left of the position held by our army. I placed myself under Gen. Green about eight o'clock, and we arrived in bivouac about half-past eleven. I received but little or no support from the 3rd Maryland regiment on my left, nor, on account of the corn could I see troops on my right.

Of my command, I have to say, both officers and men behaved as volunteers fighting for their country should behave. My regiment numbered three hundred and one rank and file, when we marched upon the field, and having lost ninety-four, killed, wounded and missing, I found myself in the morning with about one hundred and seventy-five men around me. My color bearer was shot down, and my colors bear honorable scars.

Among the missing, and the only officer that became detached in my way from the regiment, was my adjutant, John A. Boyle. He exerted himself during the day to his utmost, and no doubt fell exhausted when he entered the woods. He is probably in the hands of the enemy.

Aggregate to enter the fight,	301
Killed,	8
Wounded,	72
Missing,	13
Total,	93—32¼ per cent.

THOS. M. WALKER,
Major Commanding 111, Reg't P. V.
Col. D. P. DeWitt, Comman'ng Brigade.

REGULATIONS FOR DRAFTING.

[GENERAL ORDER NO. 99.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington Aug. 9th, 1862.

Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order of the President of the United States bearing date Aug. 4th, 1862. whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall not, by the fifteenth of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for that purpose. It is ordered.

First. That the Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish the respective quota of three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this Department of this date, according to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

Second. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said State and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the location of such rendezvous, and the names of commands. It is important that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Third. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith, by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers to be appointed by such Governors, of able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the respective counties, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty.—All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment and of the draft hereinafter provided for, will be reimbursed by the United States upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and the expenses incurred, to be approved by such Governors.

Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or when such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

First. Immediately upon the completion of the enrollment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the Sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

Second. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duties it shall be to superintend the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1862.

The War.

War begets rumors, but never was more prolific than at present. Rumors are current everywhere of the occurrence of great battles, the death of distinguished officers, the captare of armies, of raids, advances, retreats, and disasters, creating much excitement and concern among the people, and stirring times among the stock brokers and money changers, but yielding no satisfaction to the intelligent masses.

We would direct the attention of the people toward the Valley of the Shenandoah. We may expect important news from that quarter at any moment.

The time designated as that upon which the draft was to have taken place has been changed, because of the impossibility of procuring in time correct assessment lists from all the counties in the State. This postponement is no evidence whatever against the certainty of its taking place.

The time for making the draft in this State has been postponed till September 15th, 1862, until which time volunteers will be received for the regiments in active service before the last call for troops was made by the President, and will be credited to the townships, boroughs or precincts where they reside.

The New Monster.

Time was when the old United States Bank had to serve as the scapegoat for all the evils, real and imaginary, to which the country was subject. That bank was in its day an invaluable institution to the Democratic leaders. If anything went wrong there was always that unfortunate bank, or its ghost, ready to be pitched into for it. Politicians drummed away upon its hide even long after it was dead and buried, and the longer it was dead the more vigorously they hammered it. Indeed, they would probably be pounding it yet, but that the ingenuity of some one among them hit upon the expedient of getting a new scapegoat, likely never to die out or to be forgotten, and so abolition was selected.

Poor, luckless abolition! Who can tell the numberless beatings it has suffered—the orations, books, pamphlets, newspaper tirades, laws, proclamations, addresses, and speeches that have leveled at it? We used to think the old United States Bank an invaluable scapegoat for the Democratic politicians; but we own up that we had then only a faint conception of the use that might be made of a scapegoat; and now that we see the scientific and disciplined manner in which they use abolition, we cannot refrain from admiration.

If the reader has ever seen a place for training pugilists, he may remember a huge sack hung up in the air filled with bran, at which the pugilist hammers away, day in and day out. He strips off his coat and goes at it with a grim satisfaction. There hangs the sack, just convenient to the reach of his arm. It is perfectly quiet, but it is plain to be seen that the sack is an impudent, offensive, pertinacious, defiant sack, for he squares off and lunges at it with main strength. The sack flies out of his way eagerly enough, but, unawed by its punishment, it flies back again, and unless the pugilist gets out of the way or hits it again, it is sure to knock him over. Accordingly he does hit it again, and the more he hits it the more it returns upon his hands, until at last he gives over the contest, fairly worn out, and the sack hangs there still, unconquered, to be attacked with the same vigor next day, and to conquer again.

Here we have an illustration of abolition and its antagonist. The pugilist is the Democratic politician, and the sack is abolition. The sack does its duty rigorously. It defies attack. It overcomes the most resolute enemy. It is punished in vain. No blow hurts it. As often as it may be dashed aside it returns to its old position, and it is never so troublesome as when attacked most violently. In fact, it is set up for the express convenience and gratification of those who attack it, and none would regret its disappearance more than they. If a Democratic convention is to be held, it adopts resolutions breathing fire and death against abolition. If a Democratic newspaper is in want of a theme to preach about, it straightway exborts against abolition. If a Democratic office holder, from a President clear down through all the grades to a member of the Town Council, has occasion to express his sentiments on political topics, he is especially at home in demolishing abolition.—If a Democratic State committee has to issue an address, abolition is the staple of it.

It is a good thing to practice with. It serves for fledgling orators and politicians to sharpen their weapons upon. Moreover, it has always been very safe ground. Were they to betake themselves to discussions of the tariff, free trade, protection currency, banking, finance, revenue, or any of the other practical topics connected with government, they would be sure to get themselves into trouble and lose friends. But as to abolition, who cares for that? Everybody is afraid of it. No one is willing to own it. Hence it is safe to fight what has no friends who dare avow themselves, and so abolition catches it right and left, in season and out of it. Were this theme to disappear from our national politics, what would become of the Democratic politicians? How would they console themselves for the loss of their hobby?—Would they not, indeed, refuse to let it die? Such was their course on several occasions. In 1850 they killed it very dead by the compromise, and then to let the world know the fact, they set up a tombstone over its grave by the passage of the finality resolution. But nothing daunted by this, they killed it again at every State or national convention, and finally they dug it up, galvanized it, and killed it over again in 1854, by the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

It is astonishing what a number of lives this creature called abolition has. Like the Little Hunchback in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, it is doomed to be killed again and again, and every fresh assailant imagines that he has done the business. The latest assault upon it is decidedly the most wonderful. It is that achieved by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee in its recent memorable address, which frames a bill of indictment of the most appalling dimensions against abolition, charging it with being the sole cause of the pending war; with having devoured the whole north, people, governments, institutions and all; with having absorbed the National Administration and waged a desperate contest against the Union and the Constitution, and, to wind up, invokes the whole power of the nation to stop the war at the south in order to make war upon abolition.

So some crack-brained housekeeper, infuriated at a mischievous tom-cat, might be imagined to break his back with a back with a broomstick, then drown him in a water-butt, then shoot him, then roast him to death over a slow fire, then poison him, then lock him up in a close room and starve him, then cut his throat with a razor, then burn out his eyes with a red-hot poker, and finally call in a regiment of soldiers to go through a scientific military campaign against him. What else can this crusade be likened to? Abolition has been killed outright so often by Democratic politicians, that they begin at last to feel a little ashamed of it, and, therefore, propose to wind up with a tremendous campaign against this terrible thing.

Dead! Why if it is not dead we should like to know how it has happened that Foote, Douglas, Taney, Buchanan, and hosts of other Democratic leaders, have been flourishing off with great reputations for having killed it. Was it only a delusion after all? Were all these finalities mere Pickwickian affairs? Is the thing kept on hand to be killed regularly at every crisis, in which Democratic politicians find themselves out of office and at a discount in the popular estimation?

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Mr Editor: You will please announce that THOS. B. BUCHANAN, of Blair township, will be a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, at the ensuing October election.

Aug. 30. MANY CITIZENS.

Who are the True Friends of White Labor and of the Constitution?

A standing charge against the Republican Party by the so-called Democrats of the Buchanan and Breckinridge stripe, is, that said party is hostile to white labor, while it encourages negro labor as a substitute—thus showing more zeal and concern for the welfare of the black than white man. Such is the silly and groundless charge which wily Democrats of the Buck and Breck type make while pompously putting themselves forward as the white man's unflinching friend. Let us for a moment examine those matters, and see who or what party is the more favorable to the white laborer.

What, we ask, has the Republican Party done to merit the accusation of being inimical to the white man's interest? The Democrat will say: It has coalesced with the Abolition party, and is, therefore, guilty of participating in the emancipation scheme, which is at the bottom of the designs of the present Administration. Well, let us suppose all this to be true (although the Republican platform contradicts the supposition) how, pray, does *that* prove its hostility to white labor? How would it prove hurtful to white labor, or the white man's interest, to have Slavery abolished, for instance, in the so-called Border States? Would it not rather enhance the value of his labor, by giving a wider field to his operations, and thereby creating a greater demand for his services? What vast numbers of white laborers could be employed in the immense regions of Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, did not slavery forbid it. What vast numbers, how many thousands of poor laborers living in squalid misery in our large Northern cities, could be remuneratively employed in those States that are now in the occupation of a few aristocrats and their thousands of degraded serfs—States that would long since, were it not for the precious inheritance (rather curse) of Slavery left us by England, have teemed with a happy and prosperous people like unto those of our own noble State, and other Northern States.

But it will be objected, if you free the niggers they will pour in upon us, and will oust the white man from employment. Let this matter be investigated. Is it true that the negro, if emancipated and free from the terrors of the *lash* of his quondam master, will come to the North? Is it true that were he to come, he will be employed in preference to the white man? In Maryland there are, it is supposed, as many free colored persons as slaves. Why don't *they* rush to the North? Why don't they *pour* in upon us? It is evident they prefer where they are; for what reason, it is unnecessary to investigate—the *fact* is as stated.

And, again, is it true that the negro is preferred to the white man where labor is to be done? Where, *within our own observation*, is this preference given? Where amongst us, is the white laborer ousted by his colored competitor? There is *no evidence* of the fact. There is no ground for it unless it be in the brain of *some cunning democratic politicians*, who for *their own purposes*, wish to alarm the white man. We know it has been stated that the thing has happened *somewhere*. Yes, we remember to have read in some democratic organ, a few weeks ago, that a farmer in the neighborhood of Lewistown had hired a negro for ten cents a day, which was regarded as a *desperate attempt* to ruin the interests of the white laborer.

Perhaps after all, the low wages of the nigger might have been accounted for on the grounds that the poor fellow was not worth more. This solution of the case would not, however satisfy our alarmists. We say it deliberately, there is no proof to sustain the oft-repeated allegation, that even should the negroes come North in the event of their emancipation, they would be preferred to the white laborer, or materially interfere with his interests. It is sheer nonsense, then, if not worse, to be exciting such alarms among the laboring classes. But it may be asked if the negroes should pour in upon us, how are they to be supported in case they do not labor—*the poor* would not have to maintain them.

This objection would seem to present a plausible difficulty, but it readily disappears when it is considered that the Government, should emancipation take place, will provide for the emancipated, for the doing of which there are at hand many ways and abundant resources, principally in relation to Colonization. It were preposterous to suppose that the Government would neglect its *duty* in a matter of such paramount importance. Whence, it may be said, are the funds to be derived? We answer, not from the poor, at all events—hence the emancipation scheme would not fall heavily on them. Let this idea be kept uppermost, that the emancipation of the blacks would not injure the interests of the laboring classes.

Balance the expenses of removing the negroes—of colonizing them, against those of the present war, which is the fruit of Slavery, and see how the account stands. More on this particular point at some other time. The Republican Party, therefore, while emancipating the negro, (as charged on it), and thus restoring him to his normal state, which is that of freedom, and for which he yearns, would at the same time be advancing the interests of the white laboring classes. The Democrat would neither give liberty to the slave, nor an outlet to the surplus white labor of the North.

The democratic politician, who prates so sympathetically about the laboring masses, cares very little for them but in as far as they help to elevate him into a profitable position—his own interests and not theirs he seeks to advance. No wonder that under the insidious workings of such men, whose whole aim is to obtain the spoils of office by the aid, and through the medium of the democratic masses—the guileless, sturdy yeomanry of the country, may be occasionally tampered with, and perhaps deterred in some places from yielding a ready response to their country's call.

We will continne this subject in our next.

STILL AT LARGE.—Phillips, Pillsbury, Greeley, *et ed omne genus*. Had Democrats used a little of the reasonable language that these abolition agitators have during the past month, they would now be vegetating on Government rations inside of Fort McHenry or old Capitol Prison."—*Standard*.

Alas! alas! poor injured *Breckinridgers*, how badly are you not treated. But still it occurs to us that Phillips, Pillsbury and Greeley are not exactly in the same boat with the Breckinridgers. The treason of the first consists in the most intense, undying hatred of Jeff. Davis, the Southern Confederacy, and slavery. They want to see Davis hung, the Confederacy conquered, and slavery abolished. The treason of the second, consists in hatred of the abolitionists, among whom they include the present National Administration, and a majority of both branches of Congress. They have also a most intense love for slavery, the inciting cause of the rebellion. They look upon the rebels as their friends, and the rebels look upon them as their friends. If Jeff Davis caught an abolitionist he would hang him. If he caught a Breckinridge Democrat, he would feast him; in so doing, he would act on the principle of exterminating his enemies and rewarding his friends. Yet the *Standard* complains, because the enemies of Jeff Davis are not treated as his friends. We suppose that next it will want our soldiers imprisoned for fighting against him.

PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE.—Geo. J. Henkels, the well known first class Furniture manufacturer and dealer, of Philadelphia, has opened a splendid Furniture Establishment, of mammoth dimensions, at 809 and 811 Chestnut street, late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods store, having removed thence from his old stand, 524 Walnut st. See advertisement in another column.

☞ We again publish the following article. The *Standard* does not yet seem to have seen it. Come, Traugh, face the music, give us fair answers to our questions and explain the scratching. You will feel much better afterwards; besides, the people are exceedingly anxious to know whether you repudiate that State Platform:

Afraid to Face the Music.

After Col. Everheart had read the resolutions prepared by the committee to be submitted to the Democratic County Convention which met last week, Col. Cresswell offered a further resolution, which was in substance as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention endorse "the *platform* and *candidates* of the State "Democratic Convention which met at Harris-"burg on the 4th of July last."

This resolution, with those read by Col. Everheart, were unanimously adopted, but not daring to go before the People on this last resolution, that part which endorses the platform of the State Convention, has, since the adjournment of the County Convention, been quietly *scratched*, and appears in this week's *Standard* thus:

"*Resolved*, That we endorse the *nominees* of "the Democratic State Convention, which met "on the 4th of July at Harrisburg, and we "hereby pledge them the undivided support "of the Democracy of Blair county."

Gentlemen, why not walk up to the rack? Do you or do you not endorse the platform of your State Convention? If not, why not? There are just two sides to this question. Either you are for the war against traitors or you are for peace and compromise with them. The People will wait for an answer.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—This conference met at Altoona, pursuant to adjournment, on Thursday last. After a number of ineffectual ballottings, in which each of the candidates, viz: Wallace, Johnston and Snyder, had three votes, the Conferees of this county, who had voted all along for Major Snyder, went over to Wallace, and, of course, nominated him.

The Union Conference has not yet met, but it will doubtless soon place in the field a candidate for this office. When the candidates are all in the field we shall express our views concerning them, as well as concerning all the candidates for District and County offices, and endeavor, to the best of our ability, to enlighten our readers as to the respective merits and demerits of each one of them. We shall act towards each one of them as we shall think right and best for the interests of the country.

For the Blair County Whig.

Forty-five.

Mr. Editor:—The wheel of time has been performing some queer revolutions lately, and men have suddenly grown old and debilitated.

The President's call for three hundred thousand armed citizens, to be selected by draft from the militia, has thrown the majority of the male population into a sudden attack of Heaves, Lumbago, Shaking Palsy, &c. More deafness and lameness have developed themselves in the last few weeks than have been heard of since 1812.

One of my neighbors drinks three crocks of milk every day, to produce dropsy. Another, anxious to go into a decline, drinks vinegar and abstains from food, and has actually grown so thin, that he is obliged to carry iron wedges in his pockets to preserve his equilibrium.

A stout, able-bodied man came into a physician's office last week to get a certificate of inability to serve his country.—There was something awful in his countenance. His form was bowed with pain and suffering, and holding his back with both hands, and sighing like a broken bellows, he was altogether a most woe-begone speciman of the genus homo.

"Doctor," said he, "I have a back ache big enough to distribute among all the Mormons of Salt Lake city, and a roarin' in my head like forty cats on a windy night."

"Jacob," said the doctor, "I can prescribe a certain remedy, and hope you will follow my advice to the letter.

"Jacob, you must shoulder your musket, go down among the rebels, and the sight of bayonets and the smell of powder will make you jump like a rabbit." Jacob vanished.

Old maids have always been notorious for putting on airs, and trying to seem younger than they really are, but the tables have turned, and now man, the embodiment of intellect and courage—man! that occupies a position in the scale of being between a monkey and the angels of heaven, can't "screw his courage to the sticking point," or make one effort to save this glorious Republic, because he is over forty-five.

Oh, if only the men realized how delightfully the women could live without them, they would all start for Dixie tomorrow, forty-fives and all. But I believe, upon sober reflection, it would be wise to keep the forty-fives home and send the women,

"For Nature made man the strongest,
But woman's tongue the longest."

And with that weapon alone she could raise more Hail Columbia among those impudent Secesh female varmints in one week, than a chicken-hearted man that lacks courage to attack a tree frog, can in three years.

For women are really not the angels they seem, but walking magazines of cotton, ready to explode with wrath because the Union is threatened, and the men all over forty-five, or afflicted with more diseases than a Government horse.

SARY-AN.

The Colonization Scheme Being Put Into Practice.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, has, by request of the President, consented to organize emigration parties of free colored persons for settlment in Central America, and been commissioned accordingly. This gentleman's former success in organizing emigrant expeditions for the settlement of Kansas and Colorada, affords a guarantee of a happy consummation of his present plans. The Government proposes to send out the emigrants in good steamships, and provide them all the necessary implements of labor, and also sustenance, until they can gather a harvest. The following address, prepared by Senator POMEROY, has been sanctioned by the President:

TO THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The hour has now arrived in the history of your settlement upon this continent, when it is within your own power to take one step that will secure, if successful, the elevation, freedom, and social position of your race upon the American Continent.

The President of the United States has already signified his desire to carry out fully, in the letter and spirit of the late act of Congress, the desire of the National Legislature, which made an appropriation to facilitate your emigration and settlement in some favorable locality outside of these States; and at his request, I have consented and agreed with him to aid you in organizing this emigration and in selecting a locality that will be valuable and attractive to your people in itself, as well as give the promise to you and us that it shall be a suitable location for a great, free, and prosperous people.

I now address you as one awake to this momentous revolution in American history, and alive also to your interests in this conflict of arms, whereby you are led to hope that in thus unsettling established institutions your people may go free. This, then, is the hour for you to make an earnest effort to secure your social position and independence, by co-operating with those who now reach out their hands to aid you. I ask you to do this by the pride you may have for your struggling and oppressed people now among us, as well as by the hopes you may indulge of making smooth and prosperous the pathway of coming generations.

I propose, on the 1st day of October next, to take with me one hundred colored men, as pioneers in this movement, who, with their families, may equal the number of 500 souls, and for whose benefit the appropriations in the act of Congress referred to were made. The President will provide for the means of transportation, and protection of the settlement. Being familiar with organizing and settling the emigration to my own State, (Kansas,) I indulge the hope that that experience may be made serviceable to you. I am earnest for the welfare of your people, present and prospective. I want you to consider this as an auspicious period for you. If this travail and pain of the nation becomes the birthday of your freedom, let us plant you, free and independent, beyond the reach of the power that has oppressed you. Consider this an opening by the wisdom of Divine Providence, when you are called of God to go with me to a country which your oppressed people are soon to receive for their inheritance.

I propose to examine, and if found satisfactory and promising to settle you at Chiriqui, in New Granada, with the approval of the Government, only about one weeks sail from Washington, D. C.

All persons of the African race of sound health, who desire to take with me the lead in this work, will please send their names, the number, sex, and ages of the respective members of their families, and their post office address, to me, at the city of Washington, D. C. No white persons will be allowed as members of the colony. I want mechanics and laborers, earnest, honest, and sober men, for the interests of a generation—it may be of mankind—are involved in this experiment, and, with the approbation of the American people, and under the blessing of Almighty God, it cannot, it shall not fail.

S. C. POMEROY, U. S. Senate.

CAPT. GARDNER'S COMPANY.—Below we give the muster roll of Capt. Gardner's company of Altoona:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

Captain—J. M. Gardner.*
1st Lieut.—E. R. Dennegan.*
2nd Lieut.—D. H. Traves.*

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1st Sergeant—H. B. Huff.
2nd " —T. H. Bryan.
3rd " —William Graw.
4th " —H. G. Krise.
5th " —John Coho.*
1st Corporal—Wm. J. Bradley.
2nd " —Frank Beattey.
3rd " —George Russel.
4th " —John Cummerford.*
5th " —Britton Cluck.
6th " —Harry Shotts.
7th " —John A. McIntire.
8th " —B. J. McFeely.

PRIVATES.

Akers, W. L.,	Kearbey, P. F.
Arbel, J. H.,	London, George,
Arbel, Thos G,	Lee, Martin,
Beales, Wm,	Matthews, John,
Beales, John S,	Maurie, Joseph,
Beattey, Jacob,	Mabes, Leonard,
Bell, Jos M,	Myers, William,
Burkhammer, Mart,	McLane, George,
Bender, Simon,*	McGough. Charles,*
Bender, James,	McGough, S A,
Brant, W,	McDermitt, M A,
Bierman, Fred,	McDermitt, L C,
Bortman, A H,	McMullin, J E,
Cluck, Jacob,	McGuire, Hiram,
Collier, Elias B,	McClarey, Samuel,
Cook, H H,	Noel, M J,
Crooke, Peter,	Orr, A F,
Callahan, Andrew,*	Rodamer, John,
Cretin, Joshua,*	Robertson, J H.*
Conway, J A,	Rhodes, Jacob,
Dillon, Charles,*	Rhodes, Abraham,
Donohue, Patrick,	Rhodes, Isaac,
Ehrenfelt, J M,	Ramarley, W R,
Edmunson, S B,*	Reinhart, Joseph,
Finney, Francis,	Richard, George,
Farrell, James,	Spielman, M P,
Grey, George W,*	Strong, Wm,
Gates, Henry A,*	Swagler, Hugh,
Hoefler, Fred,	Smith, Robert,
Hicks, Josiah D,	Shafter, Jacob,*
Hall, Edmund,	Tipton, Calob,
Hobert, Barthol'mew,	Trout, Fred,
Ingles, Robert P,	Tierarney, F B,
Inlor, Francis,	Wakefield, Thos H,
Jones, George W,	Ward, Fred C,
King, James,	Yerger, Henry,

Those marked with a star (*) are married men.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

☞ We are pleased to learn that E. C. Dunmire, Esq., has been appointed Regimental Posmaster in the 125th Regt, P.V.

☞ The Public Schools in this Borough will commence on Monday next. We expect to see a perfect rush among the little ones.

☞ The proprietors and editors of the Harrisburg *Union* have been released from prison. The *Standard* thinks their preventing enlistments no worse to the country than Greeley directing patriotic letters to the President. "Murder will out."

☞ The Congressional conferees of the Democratic party met in Altoona yesterday, but adjourned till to-day without making a nomination. They have determined on throwing Bruce Petriken.

☞ Hiram Price, Esq., formerly of this place, and now of Davenport, Iowa, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 2d District.

☞ The Union Mifflin County Convention passed the following resolution on Tuesday last:

Resolved, That Chas. S. McCoy, Wm. Cummins and John Mutthersbough are hereby appointed Congressional Conferees, to meet the conferees from the other counties, at Tyrone, on Tuesday, 2d September, and that they are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Samuel S. Blair for Congress.

☞ The following Deputy Marshals have been appointed for the several boroughs, wards and townships of Blair county, to assess for drafting:

Logan—James Louden.
Antis—John Halfpenny.
Tyrone bo.—John H. Patterson.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Tyrone tp.—James Crawford.
Hollidaysburg—W. W., James Funk.
E. W., J. R. McFarlane.
Gaysport—R. L. Horrell,
Blair—M. B. Smith.
Juniata—George P. Kelly.
Freedom—L. F. Butler.
Greenfield—Jacob Walter.
Taylor—John C. Biddle.
North Woodberry—Sam'l P. McFadden.
Martinsburg—H. C. Nicodemus.
Huston—James Roller.
Woodberry—John Dean.
Catharine—G. W. Reed.
Frankstown—G. W. Smith.
Allegheny—John H. Stifler.
Altoona—E. W., Isaac Hooper.
W. W., J. G. Adlum.
N. W., Alex. McCormick.

125TH REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS.—This new regiment has been fully organized, and is now encamped on the *sacred soil* of old Virginia. It occupies the ground which was last winter the quarters of Gen. Blenker. Forts Richardson and Albany are in full view of the Camp, which has been named "Camp Welles." Fort Corcoran is only a short distance to the northeast.

The following are the regimental officers:

Colonel, Jacob Higgins, of Duncansville.
Lieut. Colonel, Jacob Szink, Altoona.
Major, J. J. Lawrence, Huntingdon
Adjutant, Robert Johnson, Williamsburg.
Quartermaster, W. C. Bailey, Hollidaysburg
Ass't Surgeon, F. B. Davidson, Luzerne co.
" John Fay, Williamsburg.

The Blair County Companies attached to this Regiment are as follows:

Captain Bell's,	Company	A.
" Hewitt's,	"	B.
" Hostetter's,	"	D.
" McGraw's,	"	E.
" McKeage's,	"	G.
" Gardner's,	"	K.

Any one writing to a member of any of the above Companies, will address thus:

Mr. ——,
Company ——,
125th Reg't, Pa. Vols.,
Camp Welles,
Washington, D. C.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—The citizen soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per box. 230

SMALL POX has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. Only 25 cents per box or Pot. 231

Union County Committee.

Gaysport—Joseph Smith, (Chairman.)
Antis—David Henchey.
Altoona—N. W., H. C. Dern.
Do E. W., C. R. McCrea.
Do W. W., Jacob Good.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney.
Blair—Samuel Confer.
Catharine—John Clark, Jr.
Frankstown—Harvey Stewart.
Freedom—Frazer Harlan.
Greenfield—Paul Mauk.
Hollidaysburg—W. W., Joseph Irwin.
Do E. W., John McClure.
Huston—David Aurandt.
Juniata—John F. Beegle.
Logan—William Johnston.
Martinsburg—Jacob Graffius.
Taylor—William Shiffler.
Tyrone—Samuel Morrow.
Tyrone City—Samuel Berlin.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Woodberry—James M. Johnston.
N. Woodberry—Samuel Schriver.

Appointed by the President of County Convention.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by —— —— producе dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Aug 29, 1862.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4.50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	60@70
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	8,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 28, 1862.	
FLOUR--Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

DIED.

JOHN HUSS, son of George Adam Wilhelm and his wife Matilda, was born July the 6th, 1861, and departed this life August 18th, 1862, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

"The Lord has given it," thus Job said,
"The Lord has taken it again away,
Up into its everlasting rest,
The name of the Lord be forever blest."

CHRISTINA, daughter of Stephanus Lehner and his wife Barbara, was born August 24th, 1859, and departed this life August 22d, 1862, aged 2 years, 11 mos. and 28 days.

MARIA J., daughter of Jacob Gerhardt and his wife Maria, was born March 4th, 1859, and departed this life August 24th, 1862, aged 3 years, 5 months and 20 days.

MARIA, daughter of C. Schlemmer and his wife Catharine, was born October 9th, 1857, and departed this life August 24th, 1862, aged 4 years, 10 months and 15 days, all of Altoona.

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

$1.00 REWARD.—Was lost on the Plank Road, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., a package containing a white embroidered dress, white Body and Sleeves of a little child's dress. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving them with
Aug. 30.pd] LETITIA CARR, Gaysport.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
809 and 811 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)
GEO. J. HENKELS,
Formerly 524 Walnut St.
August 30, 1862.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Recorder. L. H. WILLIAMS.
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 28, 1862.

FALL GOODS!
J. M. Hewit
HAS just received a large and full assortment of
Fall Goods,
which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Aug. 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, there will be be exposed to public sale or outcry,

On Monday, the 15th day of September, next, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg,

All the right, title and interest of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts of land lying and being partly in Blair county and partly in Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth to William McDougall, and the other of which was surveyed on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the said Commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres, more or less, on which there are coal banks open and in working order, having thereon erected one blacksmith shop, one tool house, and one small office.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Slingluff, Esq., Administrator of the estate John Belch, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of September next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.
August 23—3t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to hear and report upon exceptions to the account of *Hon.* Adam Moses, Guardian of Rachel Lingafelter, minor child of Valentine Lingafelter, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September next, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.
August 23—3t.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Stray Mare.

RAN away from the premises of the subscriber, living in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 20th day of July ult., a strawberry roan mare, about five years old, with black mane, tail and legs. When last heard of was in Martinsburg, Blair county. Any person giving any information which will lead to the recovery of the mare, will be liberally rewarded, or, if returned to the subscriber, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

ANDREW HIKES.
Coalmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1862 pd

Female Medical College,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
North College Avenue
PHILADELPHIA,
(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S
OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet; all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage.)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24-2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.
1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,
May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Beegle, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Bedford, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM S. BEEGLE,
July 19, 1862—6t. Executor.

(*Concluded from First Page.*)

drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

Third. The enrolling officer shall immediately upon the filling of the enrollment lists, notify said commissioners that said lists have been so filled, and the commissioner shall, therefore, give notice, by handbills posted in each township of his county, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid, within ten days of the filling of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty, shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before such commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible.

Fourth. The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the list the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, engineers of locomotives on railroads, the President and Vice President of the United States, the officers judicial and executive of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their clerks, all Post-officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post roads, all pilots and mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States, from military duty on sufficient evidence or his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for that purpose.

Fifth. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner, for making the draft, the Sheriff of the county, or in his absence such person as the Commissioner may appoint shall in the presence of said Commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box, of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separate folded ballots containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off, as before provided; and a proper person appointed by the Commissioner, and blind-folded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel, a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor of such State as the proper quota of such county.

Sixth. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted militia force, shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the Commissioner, upon each person drafted, either by delivering the same in person or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

Seventh. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute if he shall be an able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall consent in writing with the consent of his parents or guardian if a minor subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

Eighth. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days of the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

Ninth. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment lists, the commissioners will send a copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry by assigning one hundred and one men to a company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous.

Tenth. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service; and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers, they shall be elected under the direction of one of the commandants of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governor of such a State, in order that they may be commissioned; and the non-commissioned officers may be appointed either before or after muster, as the Colonel of the regiment may direct.

Eleventh. As soon as the officers of the companies are designated, the muster rolls shall be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustering officers appointed for that purpose.

Twelfth. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns instead of counties.

Thirteenth. Provost Marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States on the nominations of the Governors thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend to such places of rendezvous.

Fourteenth. In case any of the States shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President on the 2d day of July, 1862, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated under the direction of the Governors of the respective States; and if an additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill such a quota, the number to be drafted from each county in the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

Sixteenth. From and after the 18th day of August no new regiments of volunteers will be organized, but the present bounty and advance pay will be continued to be paid those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't General.

Usefulness of Toads in Gardens.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, the subject of toads in gardens was under discussion, when Mr. Burgess, an "old country gardener of long experience," stated that "thirty years observation had convinced him that it was the snail, and not the toad, which devoured strawberries and their vines. Most people attribute the destruction to toads, but he was certain that they were harmless. In gardens he considered them of great use, and all gardeners should look upon them as their best friends. Mr. Fuller endorsed all that had been said upon the subject, and he was glad to hear it.—He believed the toad a most valuable auxiliary to the gardener. They were worth $500 apiece, as they keep the ground clear of insects entirely. Besides, they can be domesticated! This was not generally known; nevertheless it was true. Those in his garden knew him, and would follow in order to get the insects, caterpillars, etc. Their preservation ought to be attended to. Mr. Burgess was of the opinion that there should be a fine for killing them."—*Country Gent.*

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO--Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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1—25

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INSURING

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PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

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The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

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Oct. 18, '61

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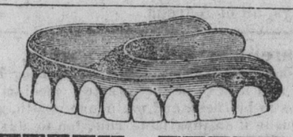
October 1, 1861-tf.



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NOTICE.

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JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

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Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

DIRECTORY.

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Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
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Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
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Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
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C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
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J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
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J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. . Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

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Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

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President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

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Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

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Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

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